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EIGHT DISSERTATIONS ON LINGUISTICS DEFENDED IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGE (January/March 1952)

Anonymous

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SECURITY INFORMATION

EIGHT DISSERTATIONS ON LINGUISTICS DEFENDED IN THE DEPARTMENT
OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGE (JANUARY-MARCH 1952).

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[Note: The following partial information was abstracted from an article appearing in the regular "Defense of Dissertations" section of the monthly "Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR", No 6 (June 1952), pages 130-133.]

A The following eight philological dissertations were defended at the Institute of Linguistics in the first quarter of 1952:

I. In Competition for the Learned Degree of Doctor of Philological Sciences:

1. A. A. Beletskiy, "Principles Governing Etymological Investigations (On Materials of the Greek Language)".
2. I. K. Beloded, "Problems of the Development of Ukrainian Soviet Artistic Prose (Principally of the Postwar Period, 1945-1950)".
3. G. B. Murkelinskiy, "Outline of the Grammar of the Lak Language [Daghestani]".
4. K. A. Timofeyev, "Infinitive Clauses in the Russian Language".
5. S. I. Kotkov, "The Dialects of the Orlov Oblast' (Phonetics and Morphology)".
6. N. V. Trunev, "Kantemir in the History of the Russian Literary Language".

II. In Competition for the Learned Degree of Candidate of Philological Sciences:

7. S. S. Grigoryan, "Noncorrelative Prefix Verbs of Perfective Aspect in the Modern Russian Language".
8. N. Z. Gadzhiev, "Types of Subordinate Clauses in the Modern Azerbaydzhani Literary Language".

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[further details follow]

1. A. Beletskiy's dissertation is devoted to a critical analysis of existing methods of etymological investigations and to a development of new procedures. The purpose of etymological investigations, in the author's opinion, is to establish the genetic connections of the forms, which has direct relation to lexicology and word-formation. Guided by the fundamental assertions of Stalin on problems of linguistics and relying on the facts of the Greek language, the author investigates new materials and verifies the internal and external connections of words already established on the basis of the comparative-historical method. The author establishes criteria for clarifying the authenticity of any etymology; namely, the main criteria are: phonetic, morphological, semantic, chronological, and criterion of "system". In the concluding part of the dissertation the author noted the successes of Soviet linguistics in the study of problems of semantics in connection with lexicologies and in the development of a comparative-historical grammar of native languages. In conclusion, a description is given of transliteration systems, and an index of Greek words is set up.

2. I. K. Beloded states that clarification of the main phenomena of language and style in Ukrainian Soviet artistic prose, mainly of the postwar period, is the purpose of his investigation. The introductory section of the dissertation gives a critical survey of scientific works on the language of Ukrainian Pre-revolutionary writers. The first chapter emphasizes the significance of the Ukrainian nation's struggle, under the Stalin-Lenin party's leadership, against the sabotage of Ukrainian bourgeoisie nationalists, in the field of language, for the successful development of a Ukrainian Literary national language which were activized for the purpose of fulfilling a language's function as "an instrument of development and struggle" under the specific conditions of wartime. The 4th discusses usage and phase-alogisms. The 5th analyzes the language of various postwar works. The last, 6th,

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is devoted to phenomena of stylistic syntax: the author pays great attention to the characteristic of "hyperphrasal unities" (namely, complex syntactical periods) and of rhythmic-melodic means employed by Ukrainian writers.

3. G. B. Murkelinskiy describes the grammatical structure of one of the mountain languages of Daghestan, under the sections: phonetics, vocabulary, morphology, and word-formation. Some subheadings are: classes and class indicators; plural indicators; declension of substantives; declensional forms; functions of endings; numerical nouns; place nouns; verbs; proper nouns; auxiliary words; parts of speech; etc.

4. K. A. Timofeyev discusses: (1) infinitive clauses with the particle "by"; (2) with the particle "by"; (3) impersonal-verbal infinitive clauses.

5. S. I. Kotkov shows the participation of Orlov dialect in the formation of the Russian national language. In the section on phonetics, he pays special attention to unaccented vocalism. In conclusion, a dialectological atlas of 20 charts is presented.

6. N. V. Trunev presents a monograph characterizing the language of Kantemir as a necessary link in the investigation of the literary language of the first half the 17th century.

7. S. S. Grigoryan discusses Russian verbs that do not possess correlative form pairs, according to studies made in the following three dictionaries: D. N. Ushkov; S. I. Ozhegov and V. I. Dal'.

8. N. Z. Gadzhiyeva analyzes subordinate clauses in modern literary Azerbaydzhani.

[Note: In the original article, three other dissertations, on literature and not linguistics, were defended at the Institute of World Literature imeni A. M. Gor'kiy: G. N. Gay, "Creative Way of A. S. Serafimovich"; V. A. Borisova, "Gor'kiy's Story 'Life of Unnecessary Man' "; T. B. Dmitriyeva, "D. A. Furmanov's 'Chapayev' "].

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